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parts of the Arctic that the ship will visit. Soundings of the sea and meteorological observations will also be made. There will be little leisure for Dr. H. U. Sverdrup, who will have charge of the scientific work of the expedition. It is rumored that Captain Amundsen, in addition to his interest in the scientific work, has a natural desire to be the first man to visit both ends of the earth.

While the coldest regions are being discovered and charted, there are also scientific men who will contend with the heat and life of the tropics. This spring the Carnegie Institution is again sending parties headed by Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley and Dr. C. E. Guthe into the ancient country of the Maya to learn the details of their ancient civilization. The Field Museum of Natural History at Chicago has announced that there will be six expeditions that will leave for the tropics before the summer is well under way, to be in the field from two to five years. Two geological parties will visit the area from Brazil to Patagonia. The Isthmus of Panama and the state of Colombia will be visited by an archeological expedition and another party will go to the Malay Peninsula to study the ethnology of that region. Peru will be searched by two expeditions, one zoological and the other botanical.

THE CONCILIUM BIBLIOGRAPHICUM

So fast and broad has been the progress of science during the last few decades that the all-around scientific man no longer exists. All that an earnest worker in science can hope to do is to keep fairly well informed in the small corner of the field of science that he has selected. But to keep complete track of the researches in a single subdivision of science is perhaps an even larger task than following a number of matters in a general way.

Contributions to science are being

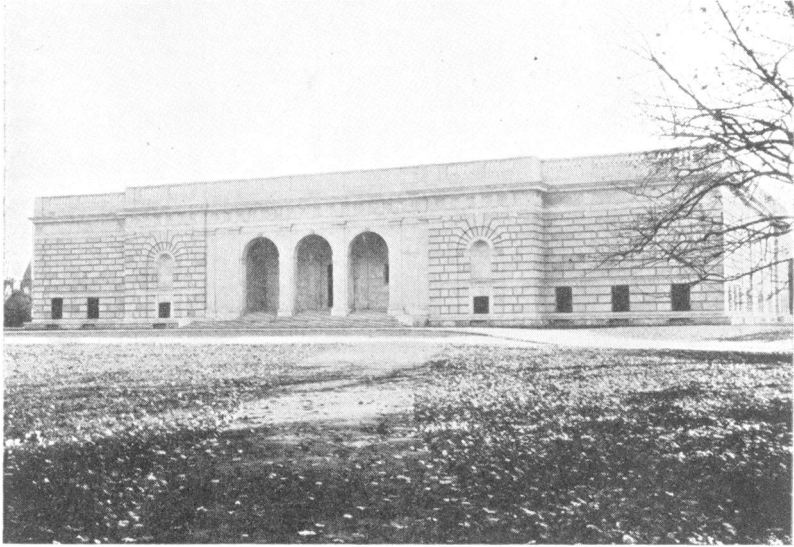
made in practically all the countries of the world, reported in their own journals and in their own languages. The average student has access to only the limited library of his own college or institution. Few are so situated that they can see the bulk of the periodical literature even in their own field or have easy access to many new books.

Speaking in commercial terms, trade associations of science are needed. So are proper sales organizations and publicity departments, but that is another story. The point has been reached when the distribution of scientific knowledge among research factories is, because of the possibilities for the elimination of waste, an important enterprise for the progress of science itself. Production of science requires its proper distribution.

The re-establishment on a firm basis of the Concilium Bibliographicum at Zurich, Switzerland, which has just been accomplished, is an important step in improving the channels for the distribution of science. The International Catalogue of Scientific Literature is now officially dead from the prevalent financial disorder. The Royal Society could not take up its work completed only as far as the fateful year of 1914.

A stream of cards, 3x5, the library standard, has begun to flow out of the Concilium Bibliographicum. The contents of periodicals in the fields of zoology, physiology, evolution and anatomy are listed on these cards with title and author. The subject matter is indicated by a number in the elaborate system of classification that has been devised. Students, libraries and others can get just as many or as few of these cards as they wish. They can subscribe to all, or to those referring to one kind of butterfly. There are now subscribers in twenty-three countries, and one third of the total is in America.

The card system has advantages



THE FREER GALLERY

Located on the Mall in Washington, this is the latest of the group of buildings of the Smithsonian Institution. The Freer art collections are now being installed in it.

over the yearly volumes, months or years late, that are the usual forms of bibliographic work. Cards allow wide distribution in a minimum of time. The references of the Concilium are also assembled in book form by years for libraries and others who want them.

The Concilium Bibliographicum is an American institution, in spite of its location. It is a living memorial—which is the best kind—to Dr. Herbert Haviland Field, Harvard graduate and zoologist, who died in April of last year. In 1895, realizing how lack of prompt references hampers research work, he established the Concilium in the scientific center of Zurich. It never paid expenses. Subsidies from friends, then loans, kept it going and producing, until the war, which stopped the whole project. Dr. Field died suddenly while doing his best to re-establish his life's work. His efforts had been hampered by Europe's post-war curse, fluctuating exchange.

The Concilium has now been put on its feet, its obligations paid off, its

staff held together and its future assured by grants of the Rockefeller Foundation, given through the National Research Council. Dr. Vernon Kellogg, permanent secretary of the National Research Council, visited Zurich to accomplish the re-establishment. Dr. J. Strohl, of the University of Zurich, a zoologist and an accomplished linguist, now heads the reorganized staff and has thrown himself, heart and soul, into the work. At present the control of the Concilium is in the hands of the Swiss Society of Naturalists and the National Research Council, awaiting the time that a representative international board can take control.

It is planned to expand the field covered by the work of the Concilium to cover other fields of science as soon as conditions permit. The abstracting of important papers is also being considered.

A CORPORATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

ALL scientific men are concerned with the advancement of the science